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POPE'S ILLNESS PROVES FATAL

Illustrious Head of Roman Catholic Church Called From His Labors.

SHORT TERM IN HIGH OFFICE

Benedict XV Elevated to Papal Throne in 1914—His Career Since Ordination Marked With High Distinction—Was 68 Years Old.

Pope Benedict XV, two hundred and sixtieth in the list of Roman pontiffs, served as pope for about seven years and five months, having been crowned at the Vatican Sept. 6, 1914. His reign was shorter than that of any of the three popes immediately preceding him. Pope Pius X, his immediate predecessor, served 11 years before he died in 1914.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Pope Benedict XV is dead. Death was due to pneumonia and heart weakness complicated with bronchial catarrh and influenza. The pontiff had been ill only five days. The final attack dated back to last Tuesday when he contracted a cold.

Physicians had given up hope for his recovery, a cold which was not looked upon as serious having developed into pneumonia, though a few days ago it was lightly regarded.

Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, made public the fact of the death of the pope.

His holiness had been suffering for some days, having contracted double pneumonia, and treatment began too late.

Pope Benedict XV rose to the supreme head of the Catholic church Sept. 6, 1914, less than six months after he was elevated to the cardinalship. He was born of noble parents at Pogli, near Genoa, Italy, Nov. 21, 1854. His father was Marquis Della Chiesa.

Educated at Capronian college and the Academy of Ecclesiastics, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. He was taken to Madrid, Spain, by Cardinal Rampolla, and for four years was secretary of the nunciature in Spain. In 1901 he was appointed consultant of the holy office and in 1907 Pope Pius gave him the appointment of archbishop of the see of Bologna. He was made a cardinal in May, 1914.

Pope Benedict was much affected by the horrors and sorrow of the World war and many times tried to bring about peace negotiations. Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality filled him with great sorrow and after the sinking of the Lusitania, he telegraphed the German emperor telling his abhorrence of the deed.

Saddened By Horrors of War.

Pope Benedict's first appeal for peace was issued one week after his coronation. The appeal failed to bring results, as did also his later plan for a Christmas truce. In January and in July, 1915, he again tried to bring about peace negotiations. In March, 1916, he repeated his attempts and in May of the same year suggested that America should act as conciliator between the warring nations. His note to President Wilson on this effect reached Washington when Germany and the United States were involved in a diplomatic crisis. The Vatican approved of President Wilson's peace note in 1917, but three months later the United States entered the war.

The Pope's most memorable appeal for peace was issued in his own handwriting on August 8, 1917, and asked belligerent rulers to end the struggle. During the peace conference his plans were issued in behalf of weaker nations.

Just before the conference President Wilson had a private conference with Pope Benedict at the Vatican in which many questions of a social and international nature were discussed.

The settlement of the 700-year-old Irish problem was received with great pleasure by the pope, who issued a message congratulating the principals in the negotiations.

PASSENGERS ARE MAROONED

Dynamite May Be Used to Release 150 Persons on Ferry Off Mackinac City, Mich.

Cheboygan, Mich., Jan. 23.—Dynamite may be used to release the car ferry Wawatam, held fast for 36 hours in the ice floes off Mackinac City with 150 passengers and the D. S. and A. train from the upper peninsula aboard her. A blizzard and the treacherous condition of the ice makes it impossible to bring the passengers ashore over the frozen waters of the straits, but no fears are entertained for those aboard, as the vessel is well stocked with fuel and provisions and is in no immediate danger. The Wawatam was pinned in the ice fields while enroute from St. Ignace to Mackinac City. Tugs have been unable to reach her and dynamite will be used to break up the jam if she does not break her way out soon.

96 Autos Destroyed in Fire. Chicago, Jan. 27.—Ninety-six automobiles were destroyed in a fire which swept through a garage in Wilmette. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

CHINA TO CUT ARMY

Reduction of Land Armaments Revived at Arms Meet.

Japanese Now Have Numerous Objections to Offer to Hughes' Publicity Plan.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Reduction of land armaments, wiped off the agenda of the Washington conference in the case of France, was revived and applied to China. Demand that China materially cut down her military forces was included in a resolution sponsored by Senator Underwood of the American delegation, and adopted unanimously.

To force compliance with this further invasion of China's sovereignty by a conference supposed to safeguard her interests, the mite of an increase in the Chinese tariff rates recently allowed was made conditional upon acceptance of the mandate to reduce her army.

Indications that the Anglo-Japanese alliance still is in operation were seen in the support given the Underwood resolution. Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, and a member of the British delegation, who made the motion Wednesday to strike out the retroactive section of the Hughes open door resolution, made the principal speech in favor of reducing land armaments exclusively in China. Sir Robert's speech was prepared in advance.

Of course, the necessity for China expending less money on soldiers was based purely on economic grounds. Nothing was said of the effect the development of an efficient army in China would have on Japan's attitude toward China. There has been much open talk by Chinese here at the conference of the movement to wake up their people and get them interested in preparing adequate weapons for the defense of their land against foreign aggression. The eye of the "sleeping giant of the orient," once aroused, it is recognized, inevitably must first fall upon Japan.

The Japanese delegates showed their own hand in backing up on the position they took Thursday with regard to the Hughes resolution for publication of all commitments relating to China. The Japanese thoroughly approved the proposal "in principle." They now have numerous objections to offer.

Baron Shidehara, for the Japanese delegation, objected to the proposed requirements that private claims to special rights, privileges and concessions be listed with the secretary general of the conference, to be compiled and distributed to all the powers participating in the conference. He also stated that many of the documents asserted as basis for Japan's claims in China are in Japanese or Chinese language, and Japan would not be bound by translations.

BANK IS FREE STATE CAPITOL

Old Irish Parliament House in Dublin Comes Into Its Own—Collins Goes to London.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—The old Irish parliament building on College green, now occupied by the Bank of Ireland, is destined to become the official home of the legislature of the new Irish Free State, according to the political correspondent of the Freeman's Journal. "When Michael Collins and William Cosgrave visited the handsome historic building on Wednesday," the writer says, their visit was not entirely concerned with matters of finance. When arrangements appointing the Bank of Ireland as financial agents of the new government were concluded the ministers were conducted around the building, with a view to investigating its suitability to house the parliament.

Collins is on the way to London to join the Irish ministers already in consultation with the British cabinet committee.

Eamon de Valera at the coming meeting of the high council of the Sinn Fein will move, it is learned, that until international recognition of Ireland as an independent republic has been secured the aim of the organization shall be the same as before—to secure that recognition.

'PRINCE MICHAEL' MILLS DIES

Head of the Jezreelite Sect Succumbs at Gillingham, England.

London, Jan. 23.—Michael Mills, known as "Prince Michael," and head of the Jezreelites, a New and Latter House of David, is dead at Gillingham, Kent. He came to England from America in 1906, declaring that he was the divinely appointed successor of James Jereshom Jezreel (James White), founder of the sect, who died in 1885. Mills said he had received divine command to complete the building of the "Jezreel temple" at Gillingham.

KANSAS CITY BANDITS KILL

Three Robbers Hold Up Card Players in Hotel and Slay One of Victims—Escape With \$500.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—Three bandits entered a room in the Venice hotel and held up several men who were engaged in a card game. Christ Stathes, thirty-eight, resisted and was shot dead. The robbers escaped with \$500.

"PEACE IS UP TO U. S., BRITAIN"

Lloyd George Tells Liberals "End of War" Is Aim of Genoa Conference.

LAUDS MEET AT WASHINGTON

Premier, in Referring to Conference, Said If There Had Been a Conference in July, 1914, There Would Have Been No War.

London, Jan. 23.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the national liberal conference, declared that all the nations of Europe, without distinction, had been invited to the Genoa economic conference "because we want to put an end to constant wars and rumors of wars."

Discussing the Washington conference he said: "The peace of the world largely depends upon good understanding between the United States and ourselves. The conference has done more than anything else to restore that understanding."

Parley Would Have Averted War.

The premier, in referring to international conferences in general, said that if there had been a conference in July, 1914, there would have been no war in August, 1914.

"No international conference ever settled Europe's problems," he said, "but they have advanced the cause of peace on earth. I have profound confidence and faith in the ultimate reason of mankind."

Mr. Lloyd George was greeted with a storm of cheers when he appeared on the platform in Central hall, where the conference was held. All the coalition ministers and liberal members of parliament were present. Replying to an eugenic introduction by the chairman of the meeting, Lord Leverhulme, the premier immediately began a discussion of the advantage accruing to the empire from the Irish settlement.

Refers to Irish Pact.

"It is the first time for a century," he said, "that we have had an Irish government established with the wholehearted sanction of the people of Great Britain."

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Irish settlement had enhanced the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world and had deprived her enemies of "the force that taunt that we were always willing to give exalted advice to other nations, which we never followed ourselves."

Touching on the subject of a general election, he disclaimed that he had started the talk of it, saying he had not made up his mind in regard to such an election and that it would not be his business to do so until the last minute.

"I have nothing to add to the admirable statement on the subject by my colleague, Austen Chamberlain," he added. "Whether the election comes early or late we shall have but one policy to put before the country—a policy not dictated by electioneering exigencies, but a policy demanded by the needs of the country and of the world."

Trade in Bad Plight.

World trade, he said, was in a worse plight than any one present had ever before witnessed. He continued:

"International confidence is the basis of international trade. The problem confronting Great Britain and the world may be summed up in one phrase—restoration of international confidence."

"Order will restore confidence. We must establish real peace in the world."

Mr. Lloyd George said he was looking to the Genoa conference to restore peace in the east.

"If permanent peace is established, there must be great reduction in the cost of armaments," he added. "The British army is being reduced to below the pre-war standard and the navy, and the air forces was being reduced also. The nations must be prepared to take risks for peace."

The prime minister said he was a believer in the League of Nations, "and I wish some of its friends would not run it as if it were a sort of little party show," he added.

With reference to German reparations he said:

"I am one of those who think Germany ought not to be let off from payment, but Germany is suffering from exhaustion, like other nations, and delay is inevitable. The sooner, however, a settlement is reached the better."

PASTOR IS FROZEN IN DRIFT

Rev. C. W. Chase of Michigan Perishes After Being Thrown From a Sleigh.

Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 23.—Searchers found the frozen body of Rev. C. W. Chase in a snowdrift near Old Mission after his horse arrived home dragging an empty sleigh. Dr. Chase had started for his home at Old Mission through a blizzard in the afternoon. Apparently he had been thrown from the cutter. He was seventy-four years old.

Typhus Spreads in Moscow.

Riga, Latvia, Jan. 23.—Typhus is spreading in Moscow, according to the Novyput, official Bolshevik government organ here.

Statement of Henry Ford.

It is certainly wonderful to be here in my office and say a few words of greeting to you Ford dealers of the Cleveland territory. The radio is an outstanding tribute to man's inventive genius. They say there is nothing new under the sun, but we are constantly inventing new things every day bringing some big improvement over the previous day's methods.

Manufacturing operations have undergone some wonderful revolutionary changes during the past few years. We are all familiar with the big improvements in transportation methods, but the oldest industry has been the most backward in the acceptance or adoption of the new and up-to-date methods of doing things, and that is the farming industry. Being a farmer, I am vitally interested in all farm improvements, and with this in mind, I have spent years of time and millions of money in the development of the Fordson tractor, which I really think is one of the biggest helps possible to profitable farming.

As a general thing, the farmers have bettered their financial condition during the past 18 months, but the production of farm products are still too close to selling prices to allow fair margin of profit. What the farmer must do to put his business on a paying basis is to lower the cost of planting, cultivating and harvesting his crop. This alone will increase his profits, and with this thought in mind it has been our constant aim to lower the cost of the Fordson so that every farmer on the land could own one. It is a pleasure, therefore, to announce through you Ford dealers that we have today decided that the tractor price should again be reduced, and in considering a reduction, naturally my thought has been to make it possible for the largest number of farmers to share in the benefits to be derived through the use of our tractor, and consequently effective January 27th, 1922, the new price of the Fordson tractor will be \$395, f. o. b., Detroit. This is a cut of \$230 off the present price, and while in making this big reduction we have taken upon ourselves a gigantic task in the reduction of manufacturing costs, still, that task, in my opinion, is not larger than the farmer's problems of today, and I am glad to do my part in bringing about a period of increased prosperity for the farmer. Your part is to carry this message to the farmer, thereby enabling him to produce more with less cost and shorter hours.

I am glad to have had this opportunity of talking with you and you have my best wishes.

Montpelier, Ky.

Feb. 8, 1922.

Editor News:—

Please find enclosed check for the News another year. My time was out Feb. 1, 1922. I have been taking the News for 22 years and not tired of it yet. Always glad when Wednesday comes so I can get the News. Wishing the News and its many readers much joy this year.

I am very truly,

G. W. Hayes

The News \$1.50 in Kentucky